

Of course the theory is excellent that no drainage should exist except it can be carried right out to sea. What are poor inland towns to do? It must not go into rivers or streams; neither must it go into the ground. That would be unwholesome, very, then what are we to do? Why run it into a bright, bright pump. What then? Why then we will see a man every night to empty it. And what will the man do with the waste water? He will carry it away. Where to? Oh down to the sea of course; he is not allowed to empty it over any public ground, or into any nullah, or indeed to places it anywhere.

The men go on continuing the fares of night, by lighting their torches, and pray did any one ever by night or day make a noise from the Park with the contents of one of these stumps in his buckets? Certainly, not; as the men simply fill their buckets from the pits and cast the water over the nearest grass which they can find. What then becomes of the absurdity of these water and air tight pits? They simply break through by the millions. This must be well known to Dr. Courtney, who uses his pump as a breeding pit for experiments purposes! I know of one member of the Legislative Council who has turned his stump into a pit for garden rubbish and another who planted a large tree in it!

The simple moral is that all these elaborate schemes of sub-soil drainage, perforated pipes, connection, disconnection, and ventilation of the drains, and all the rest of the same, fertile brain, the products of which however beautiful, if unscrupulous my growth and limitations, and like our lovely convolvolus creperae, may cramp, smother, and destroy whilst they affect to adorn.

Part 4—Classes 61, 62, 63, are by the text in the margin "related to the Building Ordinance." It passes in this manner, without formal protest, from the official mouth, and it is to be taken that the above and mischievous editions contained in these clauses were tacitly approved, which it is to be hoped they will never be—I am, yours faithfully,

CAVEAT:

Hongkong, 25th August, 1887.

THE MACAO COOLIE TRADE.

The following is a translation from the *Jornal das Colônias* with reference to the effectual re-action on the part of England to stop the abuse practised at the Holy City in connection with the coolie trade, which was fully distinguished in 1874 through the representations and offices of the Viscount of S. Januario, the then Governor of that Colony:

"In the discussion on the treaty with China, Sir. Aguado referred to what took place in relation to the coolies who emigrated from our port of Macao. He said, what more than once had been said by me that England employed every means to cast discredit on the exportation of coolies from Macao, and succeeded in her efforts, at least, because her principal object was to give importance to her port of Hongkong from which, since then, the exportation of coolies was conducted on a much larger scale.

"The same thing did this our faithful ally, when she accused us of giving protection to slavery in our colonies, in order to screen her own behaviour, for notwithstanding the exemplary and rigorous provisions of our Government to repress and punish the traffic, if perchance any show was met with by her exploring vessels, instead of restoring the captives to their native places and informing the authorities of the fact, they carried the prisoners to their humanitarian colonies (*colonias humanitarias*),

THE SINGAPORE TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The above Company has not hitherto been so successful as was anticipated, as will be seen by the report to be submitted to the shareholders at the half yearly ordinary meeting of the Company to be held on the 23rd instant—

Singapore, 15th August, 1887.

MEMORANDUM. The Directors have sumitted accounts for the half year ending 30th June last.

From these it will be observed that, contrasted to all reasonable computations, the half year's working has resulted in a loss of \$182,34.

This is due to the keen competition experienced from Jurikoban against which the scale of fares adopted was unable to contend, as became apparent in the gradual diminution of traffic.

Markets entered into a downward trend of May, with the usual disaster, your Directors reluctantly compelled to reduce the fare to an unprecedented low point with the effect of sensibly increasing the traffic along the Tanjong Paper-Roofed Seawall, and enabling the Company to at least pay its way.

The average number of passengers carried on this route has now risen to 6,400 per day as against 3,800 in the previous three months.

If therefore the half year's loss could have been minimised, the result would have enabled the Directors to offer the balance of the unissued Capital to the public with success, and thus practically free the Company from debt.

The popularity and convenience of this section is now established, receipts having risen 30 per cent. since May. Careful observation shows that the traffic is capable of further development, but it is not found possible to run more than a 15 minutes service on a single line and subject, despite every precaution, to vexatious delays at the passing places.

The Directors would propose to gradually complete the doubling of the line throughout its length, thereby securing a more frequent and regular service, overtaking and crossing increased traffic, with reduced wear and tear of material.

In this manner the line there appears to be any prospect of extending the Company's business, the present critical position in which it has been brought by the severe competition which has grown up against it, and the shareholders are invited no concert measures for that object.

The Sirangcong Section, for the last few months been worked at a loss and is at present closed.

The Johnson's Pier-Tanjong Pagar line has also reacted unfavourably, and the New Harbour Section does no more than hold its own.

From these Sections, and especially those connected with the Wharves, a considerable business had been confidently anticipated.

The Goods Traffic produces fair results. A slight increase in the tariff will still compare favourably with previous cart charges, and sufficient time has elapsed to prove the great advantages over former mode of carriage.

For the Director,

SYME & CO., General Agents.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE MANILA RAILWAY WORKS.

The following extract from a letter written by a lady at Manila to a friend in Singapore is published in the *Free Press*. It describes the ceremony of what is called "laying the foundation stone" of the first railway in that part of the world.

We went to a very elaborate ceremony in honour of the laying of the Foundation Stone for the first railway in the place. I have seen anything like it before. There was an immense concourse of natives lining the approaches to the "seat of action," and Chinese, more numerous in numbers on the roofs of houses and sheds, wherever there was sitting room, in fact. There was a stand erected for the ladies and guests of the railway committee, very tastefully decorated, furnished with a small boudoir, and a piano. Every one entering was handed a small bouquet of flowers, which was the national flag and another with "Viva Espana" in large letters upon it. We arrived shortly before the ceremony began. The Archbishop of course was present in his episcopal robes to bless the proceedings. His couch is drawn over four ponies with a postillion on each side in superb colours riding ahead. Short-

ly after our arrival the Governor-General arrived in his carriage and coat, accompanied by a glorious aide-de-camp in full uniform, positions, etc., when the Royal March was played and the ceremony began.

I believe the Governor made a speech which no one heard (he is a great orator as another great is known). The Archbishop blessed the stones which were to be used, a few fuses were fired from the crowd, and a few rockets sent up and the procession, which had been waiting near, began to file past.

This consisted of men wearing various ancient costumes, etc., notable amongst which were two great giants who were remarkably well got up.

Nearly all public exercises here whether religious or secular are celebrated by processions through the streets, and the size of the crowd, of which the Lord Mayor is the chief, is a good index of the popularity of the occasion.

Many hundreds of dollars are spent on these priests and laymen, visiting with such others as to whom shall present the most effective features of each successive pageant.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The unspeakable Turk has his own way to run a newspaper, described by an American writing from Siras, capital of the Turkish Vilayet of Asia Minor. Siras has a population of 40,000, mostly Mohammedans, and is built in the style of a town, about two by fifteen inches in size, has no geographical name and no local, except the official kind; has no reporters, and does not ask for subscribers. But it has subscribers all the same. The publishers simply send the paper to every person in the Government's employ and deduct the subscription price from his salary. He can read the news or let alone as suits him. The little town has a single street, and the only road leading to it is a narrow path through the hills, and the people, who are mostly Mohammedans, are not even allowed to walk on the road, but must go through the fields, and the Turk has a law to that effect.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

The paper is printed in Arabic, and the

whole is sold for 10 piastres.

FACTS.

THACKERAY ON GAMBLING.
"If I didn't write yesterday it was because I was wickedly employed. I was gambling until two o'clock this morning, playing a game called *loupoque* which is very good gambling, and I left off as I had begun, very thankful not to carry away anybody's money or leave behind any of my own; but it was curious to watch the temper of the various players, the earnestness of one, the flurried and excitement of another, the difference of the same man winning and losing; all which I got besides a good dinner and a headache this morning. Maria and Minnie and my mother came to see me yesterday. I don't think they will be eager for Paris after three weeks here; the simple habits of our old people will hardly suit, the little women.—From 'Thackeray's Letters.'

"SAHARAH" DISDAINS THE CORSET.

Saharah never had a corset. She has never fastened a pair of stays around her in life, which accounts for her suppleness and irresistible grace. For one reason she has always been so thin that there has been no need of corsets to confine her into a size small enough for her bones. When she goes to the dress maker she wears a smooth but not tight waist of heavy white linen, which the dressmaker fills out in hollow places with a few folds of extra fabric fitting the waist of the gown over it. But this is only work for seamstresses and not to reduce her waist. On the stage she does not wear even that, which accounts for her long, smooth strides and the ease of her pose, that rather melt and dissolve into each other than change. In the winter she wears to the theatre a long, full gown of heavy Chinese crepe, of which the sleeves are light fitting and come only to the elbow, while it hangs loose from throat to ankles. Over this she slips on her costume, never removing it unless the toilet is desecrated. This China crepe gown keeps her warm and adds the requisite fulness to her figure without the slightest degree impeding the freedom of her movements. It is this fact which permits that exquisite equipage of bodily movement and the long sweeping motion of her arms. Not only artists, but artists and sculptors, sit in the front row during the Burmese operas, daubing to learn the secret of her ethereal sinuous grace. Much of it is natural, of course, but what would be noticeable in any dress and under any circumstances, but much of it is also due to the fact that the muscles of her back, hips, and chest have never been enfeebled and stiffened by the use of stays. Mrs. Langtry is said to have a beautiful figure, the conventional sort, dresses well, and is called graceful, but when the two women are placed side by side in the photograph which they had taken together, Sara Bernhardt shows instantly the superiority of her whole tone to that of the Beauty. The universal verdict has been that looked like the picture of a lady and her maid, and Langtry wasn't the lady. Langtry is the perfection of form according to the English fashionable code, and as Du Maurier pictures it in his representations of society girls. But all around her body, about two inches below the arms, can be clearly seen through the silk, satin or wool of her gown a hard ridge which marks the upper limit of her corset.

The same peculiar physiological phenomena may be observed in almost every actress who has a conventional reputation for dressing well. In Theodora, and as Lady Macbeth Bernhardt wears a jersey next her skin, over which the soft folds of the fine crepe or silk hang, not made into a waist, but caught on the shoulders with brooches and held about the hips with the broad metal girdles which she has made so fashionable.—New York World.

MONARCHY v. REPUBLIC IN PRACTICE.

Nothing has yet been seen so shiftings and unstable at the conduct of foreign affairs in France, where there is not even the slightest presence to any permanence. Moreover, the existence of the Crown prevents the forming, plotting, intriguing, canvassing, scheming, lying, and meanness that would accompany a hotly-contested presidential election. It is notorious that the president of a republic is nobody, chosen because he has not character enough to give offence. A man of ability, a statesman would be too powerful; an obscure lawyer is therefore usually taken from his petticoating labours and thrust into position, where he can serve his party. But the monarch, wielding a large social influence in undisturbed possession, ascending an undisputed throne, can find ample scope for big ability outside of party issues. It is one of the enormous advantages of a royal succession that the head of the state is independent of all sections, and can afford to favour none. There is nothing in the present position of England to create a desire for a change to any other form of government. The monarch—king or queen—is in reality more closely associated with the people of the country than any head chosen by the tumultuous vota of a cause one-sided in its composition and troubled with internal jealousies.

The hereditary ruler is one with the nation to whose highest honour he is born; the President of the French Republic, who is a mere figure-head, and the President of the United States, who is a copy of a king in the last century, are exceptional civil servants engaged for a short term. They occupy a temporary office, and the party which places them in the position expects its reward. Then the splendours vanish, and the congratulations cease, and the ceremonies come to an end and whatever work they may have planned will be altered, or split, or undone by their successors. Hence they are without that social power which continues to attend the thrones of kings, even when every arbitrary privilege has been taken from them.

The French President is not too splendid a monarchy, and the President of the United States lives in an affection of simplicity that carries not the slightest social weight. On the other hand, the example of the court is quickly copied and far-reaching, and the position of the Sovereign lends emphasis to his recommendationality in the greatest and the most trivial matters. It would be difficult to say how much good has been wrought in countless ways by the silent influence of Queen Victoria. The hereditary ruler is one with the people in a sense in which no man can be one with them who holds a brief office by intrigue and the arts of electioneering.

We prefer the old phrase, "By the grace of God," and heartily hope that the descendants of the Queen may long and worthily wear the ancient crown of England.—*Australasia*.

COLD-IME CONJURERS.

"I have just read of the death of Prof. Herrmann, in his native town, Orléans, Germany," said Manager Louis Sharpe of McVicker's Theatre yesterday. "He was the original Herrmann, and the greatest prestidigitator that ever lived. I saw him first in New Orleans in 1860. He was the originator of the Bob trick, at that time considered the most wonderful invention."

son, 'the Wizard of the North,' he called himself? I remember years ago he closed his engagement in London at Covent Garden Theatre, by giving a masquerade ball, and while the masqueraders were in the midst of their revels the theatre took fire and was burned to the ground, the masqueraders escaping through the windows and barely saving their lives. He was called by many the incarnation of the Devil. One from the marvellous tricks he performed."

"One in particular I will mention. He asked if any one in the audience would lend him a Bank of England note, and an old, dilapidated £5 note, backed with nine signatures, was handed to him; the owner having just taken a note of the date and number of the note and the signatures, some of which were well known to the holder of the note. Professor Anderson took the note and held it apparently in the flame of a candle until it was consumed, coolly remarking to the gentleman who handed it to him, 'I am sorry for your note.' The audience, of course, enjoyed the joke immensely, but, after performing a few other tricks, he suddenly turned to the owner of the note and said:—

"Where would you like to have your note from, this lemon or that of bread?"

"The lemon was chosen, whereupon the wizard severed the lemon in the centre and drew out a new, crisp Bank of England note of the same denomination and handed it to the gentleman. Knowing the one he handed the wizard was old, dirty and worn edges, a careful scrutiny was at once made. The date and number were found to correspond and the indorsements on the back were intact!"

"The wizard inquired:—'Is that the note you gave me, sir?' and on receiving the reply, 'It appears to be, but the one I gave you was an old note, but this is a new one,' only replied:—'It has gone through a cleaning process.' Not finding satisfied, the owner of the note the next day showed it to the person he received it from, and whose signature it bore, and said:—'Is that your signature?'

"'Yes,' he said, 'but that is not the note I gave you; I gave you an old one.' Once this she slips on her costume, never removing it unless the toilet is desecrated. This China crepe gown keeps her warm and adds the requisite fulness to her figure without the slightest degree impeding the freedom of her movements. It is this fact which permits that exquisite equipage of bodily movement and the long sweeping motion of her arms. Not only artists, but artists and sculptors, sit in the front row during the Burmese operas, daubing to learn the secret of her ethereal sinuous grace. Much of it is natural, of course, but what would be noticeable in any dress and under any circumstances, but much of it is also due to the fact that the muscles of her back, hips, and chest have never been enfeebled and stiffened by the use of stays. Mrs. Langtry is said to have a beautiful figure, the conventional sort, dresses well, and is called graceful, but when the two women are placed side by side in the photograph which they had taken together, Sara Bernhardt shows instantly the superiority of her whole tone to that of the Beauty. The universal verdict has been that looked like the picture of a lady and her maid, and Langtry wasn't the lady. Langtry is the perfection of form according to the English fashionable code, and as Du Maurier pictures it in his representations of society girls. But all around her body, about two inches below the arms, can be clearly seen through the silk, satin or wool of her gown a hard ridge which marks the upper limit of her corset.

The same peculiar physiological phenomena may be observed in almost every actress who has a conventional reputation for dressing well. In Theodora, and as Lady Macbeth Bernhardt wears a jersey next her skin, over which the soft folds of the fine crepe or silk hang, not made into a waist, but caught on the shoulders with brooches and held about the hips with the broad metal girdles which she has made so fashionable.—New York World.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Vessels should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1885.

L'INDEPENDANCE BELGE:
Le meilleur marché, le plus répandu et le mieux informé des grands journaux européens en langues françaises.

EDITION QUOTIDIENNE

TROIS MOIS, SIX MOIS, DOUZE MOIS, fr. 60.

EDITION HERBOMAIRE

dite d'entre-mer

(destinée spécialement aux pays hors d'Europe).

composé de HUIT PAGES GRAND FORMAT, renfermant les faits et les événements du monde.

Revue politique générale, chroniques artistiques et littéraires, etc., etc.

Capital of Europe. Sport, mœurs, commerces, émissions, faillites des principaux auteurs contemporains.

Prix d'abonnement:

SIX MOIS, DOUZE MOIS, 20 francs.

CONDITIONS:

Toute demande d'abonnement doit être accompagnée d'un mandat sur lequel sera inscrit à l'usage Bruxelles. Par la poste, ou Léopold, ou à toute personne qui en s'adresse la demande écrit à l'administration, 9, RUE D'ARGENT, Bruxelles.

TOUT ADONNE D'UNE ANNEE à dated le 1er JANVIER 1887 recevra dès à présent

GRATUITEMENT

et à titre de prime, le journal jusqu'à début de son prochain abonnement.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1885.

TEN YEARS IN THE FAR EAST.

JUST PUBLISHED.

DEUT. SV. Pp. 163, CLOTH 82.-

VENTES IN HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST.

1875 TO 1884.

Arranged Chronologically, with Copies INDEX, by which the date of any event can be found at a glance.

Forms a complete register of POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL OCCURRENCES, WEEKLY SHIPPING, CASTLES, FIES, TYPHOONS, &c.

DAINTY PRESS Office, Wyndham Street, KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road, W. BREWER, Queen's Road, Hongkong 28th April, 1885.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

IF you want JAPANESE GOODS at Reasonable Prices

Go to CASSUMBHOOY'S STORE, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

A Large Assortment of New Satsuma and other Ware, Bronzes, Tea Services, Sarcens, &c.

Now and Second-hand FURNITURE at Lowest Price.

HONGKONG TIME TABLE.

STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily as Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsa-Tsui at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

Leave Hongkong 6.00 A.M. 7.00 A.M. 7.00 P.M.

6.30 " 7.30 " 8.00 "

7.00 " 8.00 " 8.30 "

8.45 " 10.15 " 10.30 "

10.30 " 12.30 " 12.45 "

12.45 " 1.00 " 1.00 "

2.00 " 3.00 " 3.00 "

3.00 " 4.00 " 3.30 "

4.15 " 4.30 " 4.30 "

4.30 " 5.00 " 5.00 "

5.22 " 5.40 " 5.25 "

5.45 " 6.15 " 5.45 "

6.15 " 7.00 " 6.45 "

6.45 " 7.15 " 7.00 "

7.15 " 7.45 " 7.15 "

* There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of cleaning.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

1887.

NOTICE OF FIRM.

FOR SALE.**JUST RECEIVED.**

GUARANTEED the very best Quality HOLLAND GENEVER or GIN in Cases of ONE, TWO, THREE, White Crystal Glass Bottles, Key Brand.

Also GENEVER in Stone Bottles and POMEGRANATE BITTERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CANTIGES, SHOT, &c., &c., &c.

The RISING HOPE SHAG TOBACCO from Nelle, (Rotterdam)

J. F. SOEFER, 21, and Pottinger Street.

1461.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOONE'S SHEEPY PORT, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE.

ROCKS, BURGUNDY.

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.

MACHINERY, PIANOS, COOKING STOVES, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES.

SCALES, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES.

PAINTS, OILS, VAENISH.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

1461.

FOR SALE.

Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED AT GEMS. Can be seen on application at the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1887.

1461.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE PROPERTY known as "THE CLIFFS," near Mount Gorghi—the Peak.

Apply to

ADAMS & JORDAN.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1887.

1461.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. S. H. E. D. S. C. K. S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.

522 per case of 1 dozen bottles.

232 per case of 2 dozen plates.

PAUL DOUBOIS & Co's.